

THE WEATHER
Today—Warm. Tomorrow—Gentle
winds. Highest temperature yester-
day, 96; lowest, 67.

NO. 4288.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

YOU MUST READ
A MORNING NEWSPAPER
TO LEARN THE
LATEST WAR DEVELOPMENTS

ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs
Elsewhere Two Cents.

CROWN PRINCE CALLS FOR HELP FROM FLANDERS AS FRANCO-AMERICAN DRIVE ON

NAVAL CRAFT COMB OCEAN FOR SUB-BOAT

Firing Heard Off Provincetown Similar to Depth Bombs.

U. S. REPLIES TO HUNS \$300,000 to Be July Troop Shipments Despite Frightfulness.

Provincetown, Mass., July 22.—Heavy cannonading was heard off shore here today at 11:45 a. m. Naval vessels have been off this port hunting German submarines. Provincetown harbor is closed to all ships.

Explosions resembling those of depth bombs were heard shortly after 4 a. m. A haze hid the origin of the firing, but it is believed naval vessels may have located a submarine possibly the one which attacked and destroyed the tug Perth Amboy and her barges yesterday.

The firing appeared heaviest off a point between coast guard stations Nos. 38 and 39. Residents of Cahoon's Hollow, Nauset and Wellfleet, all reported hearing the explosions.

Troops to Go As Usual. The great American army in France will go on undiminished and unafraid, despite Germany's second U-boat coastal raid now under way.

July movements will aggregate at least 300,000 men from this side. The War Department intends to keep at its accelerated program, and the Navy Department is ready to afford the needed protection. This is the answer today to the new German effort to shake American morale and disturb military and commercial shipping.

Await Report. The Navy Department last night was awaiting a complete report regarding the U-boat attack, used by seaplanes against the submarines off Cape Cod Sunday, failed to explode. Meantime no further trace of the U-boat has been found, although divers are combing coast waters in search of it. It was last reported southward bound.

The sound of heavy firing off Provincetown yesterday was simply target practice by two submarine destroyers, according to Secretary Daniels. While it was regarded as practically certain a number of the bombs used against the raider failed to perform up to standard, Secretary Daniels withheld confirmation until receipt of the report of naval officers, who were dispatched to Chatham and Orleans, Mass., Sunday night.

Were Depth Bombs. The bombs used, it was learned, were depth bombs, and these instruments, Mr. Daniels explained, have failed to explode in certain instances in French and British waters. In a test of twelve last Saturday, every one exploded with full effect, and a calculated depth, according to Admiral Ralph Earle, chief of the bureau of ordnance of the Navy Department. Best results abroad against U-boats have been obtained by depth bombs, it was said. For this reason the present inquiry is expected to determine whether or not the American bombs match up to those of French and British make.

Get "Poor Pickings." The report that the U-boat was southward bound received the greatest attention at the department yesterday, but it is evident officials place reliance in the protection of the navy, inasmuch as no orders have been issued to close any of the Atlantic ports. Warnings have been given by depth bombs to vessels both outward and inward bound to be on the watch for trouble.

The utility of the Hun attack of Sunday is still a matter of controversy here. It is largely regarded as another instance of "frenzied psychology" on the part of the enemy and a tact admission by the commander of the undersea vessel that he failed to bring bigger game and as a last resort tried to compensate himself with "poor pickings."

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION TO DRAFTEES PLANNED

Educative Body Will Give More Exact Idea of Soldiering.

A board of instruction for drafted men will be formed in Washington, and will devote its energies to making the path of the enlisted man somewhat easier. An army officer said last night that there was appalling ignorance among the drafted men regarding the life of a soldier, some even having the idea that the life of a soldier is all hardship and that a man is likely to be shot at sunrise for the most trifling infraction of the laws and regulations of the army. Many feel that they are being forced into something that is altogether distasteful and full of hardship. It is thought this can be overcome by a little intelligent instruction and co-operation among the men themselves. The men must be made to feel that it is a great and glorious privilege to serve their country now. The chief work of the board will be with the class of 1918. As soon as the organization is perfected there will be a general meeting called of the registrants, who number about 2,000 in the District of Columbia.

Failure on Piave and Marne to Be Signal For Early Peace Plan

Rome, July 22.—Austrian newspapers, copies of which have reached here, contain hints that as a result of the failure of the Austrian offensive on the Piave and the German defeat on the Marne, an attempt at new peace maneuvers will be made shortly.

KEEP SECRETS OF SHIPYARDS FROM ENEMIES

Fleet Corporation to Stop Leaks to Neutral Countries Hereafter.

GRAVE CONCERN TO U. S. Even Private Companies Cannot Seek Post-war Contracts Now.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation is making new effort to cut off all possible leakage of information valuable to the enemy through neutral countries.

There is no matter of greater concern to the Central Powers than the progress of the shipbuilding program of the United States, which has already topped and defeated the U-boat warfare of extermination of allied shipping designed to starving England and France into submission. Information of this character would naturally be conveyed through the neutral countries where the German spy system is entrenched.

Yesterday a general order was put into effect to all United States ports by the issuance of positive instructions to Collectors of Customs to refuse permits for taking photographs and specifications of American vessels and shipbuilding plants out of the United States.

Seized Documents. Even before this order was put into effect through the Treasury Department, large quantities of maritime documents, including blueprints, drawings, and specifications of American ships, were seized at the port of New York by agents of the Department of Investigation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Among the papers and documents seized from passengers and members of the crews of steamships bound for Scandinavian ports were detailed drawings of American shipyards, photographs of ways, plants and ships, blueprints of American steamships, sailing vessels and mine sweepers, and other documents of value to the enemy.

Sought Post War Contracts. Some of these documents and papers were the property of American shipbuilding companies which sought to send them to neutral countries for the purpose of obtaining post-war contracts. The United States Shipping Board has recently adopted a policy in opposition to the solicitation of such post-war contracts in neutral countries at this time.

Marine and technical magazines and periodicals which publish unauthorized drawings and photographs of American ships or ships, or of inventions related to the shipbuilding industry, will be affected by this new order to the extent that they withhold from shipment to foreign countries all issues containing such prohibited matter.

Vice President Coolidge, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, issued the order and had it reinforced through the Treasury Department and Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, Jr., director of the plant protection section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has taken steps to enforce its enforcement at all ports of the United States.

SCHEIDEMANN SAYS REVOLT WILL NOT BE

German Socialist Leader Declares Country Must Not Be Crushed.

London, July 22.—Phillip Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, addressing a Socialist meeting at Essen, according to Amsterdam dispatches, quoted Chancellor von Hertling's recent statement that Belgium would be restored if the German colonies were returned, and added:

"The hope of our enemies still is that an internal revolution will bring about the collapse of Germany. As regards a revolution, this will never occur. We must endeavor to get on with the war as soon as possible, but we must not suffer our country to be crushed, because it is precisely the German workers who would suffer most thereby."

Belgian Metal Shortage Acute.

Amsterdam, July 22.—The shortage of metal is so acute in occupied Belgium that many cities are issuing paper currency in small denominations to facilitate business transactions. The smallest denomination is one cent.

Belgian Rails Taken by Huns.

Rotterdam, July 22.—The Germans are seizing the rolling stock and equipment of Belgium. The rails are taken up and shipped to Germany, regardless of the protests of the civilians.

JAPAN AGREES SIBERIAN PLAN OF U. S. SOUND

American to Lead Armed Force Accompanying Economic Mission.

NO STEP IN FINLAND

Washington Has Troops on Warning to Entrain at Any Time.

Tokyo, July 22.—The Japanese cabinet at an important session today decided to comply with the suggestion of the United States to accelerate intervention in Siberia.

London, July 22.—Foreign Minister Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons today, said the allied governments did not propose to meddle in the affairs of Finland with regard to the establishment of a monarchy. He added, however, that the allies had repeatedly warned Finland that she was inviting "ill consequences" by allowing German domination.

The press dispatch from Tokyo, announcing that Japan had concurred with the proposals of the United States for aid to Siberia caused no surprise here, as it has been known in diplomatic circles for almost a week that such action would be taken.

The assurances already received by the United States are of such a character that troops selected some weeks ago for service in Siberia have received orders which warn them to be ready to move. The commander of the American forces has been selected. It is understood that Japan is willing to accept him as the military leader of the proposed peaceful penetration.

A Conservative Leader. It may be said that he is one of the most conservative officers in the American army. Officials requested yesterday that no publication be permitted for taking photographs of American troops. It is permissible, however, that one airplane squadron has received orders to hold themselves in readiness for entraining.

Military men are now feverishly awaiting the news that the movement of troops has begun. One officer said yesterday: "Germany's great success up to this time has been due to the fact that she has carefully prepared for every contingency on her secondary fronts before taking up the problems of the primary front. It is well that the allies should do the same now. If it is necessary to take military action in meeting the Russian situation, it is well that we take steps at once and establish our force as a deterrent to the enemy."

The same thing is true of the Italian and Balkan fronts. Then our complete attention can be turned to the task of driving the invaders across the Rhine."

HUN FINDS "DECLINE" IN BUILDING OF SHIPS

Press Says Britain's Production Less; Figures Show Contrary.

London, July 22.—The German wireless of July 21 discovered a decline in British merchant shipbuilding and expressed belief that the desired production for 1918 could not be reached. It gave some figures to prove that there has been no extension of the production.

This concern for the British future was quite unnecessary. British shipbuilding is going on splendidly, and the following correct figures will show. During the year ending June 30, 1917, the output of merchant tonnage in the United Kingdom was 328,393 gross tons. During the year ending June 30, 1918, it was 1,021,150 gross tons, which was an "extension of production" of exactly 592,757 gross tons.

56 RECORD OF FRENCH ACE.

Lieut. Rene Fouck Adds 3 to His Credit in 3 Days.

With the French Army, July 22.—Lieut. Rene Fouck in the last three days has destroyed in aerial combats eight German airplanes. Seven of the triumphs have been officially confirmed, making the total victories credited to France's ace of aces fifty-six.

Vast Wealth of Czar Confiscated to New Republic of Russia

Amsterdam, July 22.—The entire property of the former Emperor, his wife and his mother, as well as all other members of the imperial house, has been forfeited to the Russian republic, according to a Moscow message received here. This will include deposits in foreign banks to the credit of the members of the imperial family. A decree to this effect was issued by the Bolshevik government on July 17, it is said.

In reporting the death of the former Emperor the Moscow Biednots says: "By order of the revolutionary council of the people, the bloody Czar has happily died. Vive the red terror."

Huns Plot to Take 300,000 Reservists Over to Canada

U. S. Unearths Evidence Showing American Woman Involved—150,000 to Go to Mexico to Make Trouble.

New York, July 22.—Federal authorities have uncovered a vast German plot involving 300,000 German reservists to start an armed invasion of Canada with 150,000 men to prevent that country's sending more troops to Europe and to send an army of 150,000 reservists to Mexico to foment war between Mexico and the United States.

The plot was revealed through the arrest last Tuesday of Dr. Friedrich August Richard von Strensch, a relative of the Kaiser and the discoverer among his papers of letters from an American woman which spoke frankly of the plans. Charles F. Dewdney, of the Department of Justice Investigation Bureau, who questioned the American woman today, refused to reveal her name, but gave out excerpts of several of her letters. One, written in November, 1915, read in part: "I am thinking over the situation in New York and wondering why you and the 150,000 men do not go to Quebec and prevent Canada from sending men overseas." Another letter dated 1916 read:

"Fly to Canada! Every man reservist is ready to do his duty and do it well. All are ready to fly to Canada and to get a chance at the Canadians."

A woman known on the stage as Alexandra Viarda, but who claimed to be the Countess von Scheele, was arrested about the time Von Strensch was taken into custody. Mr. Dewdney declined to state whether the American woman's letters referred to him in any manner as implicated in the plot.

A man now employed in an American airplane plant was referred to by the woman as an accomplice and his early arrest is expected. Von Strensch was charged with being a dangerous enemy alien in a Presidential warrant received here by the authorities today.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS SHOW WHINING TENDENCY; SOME TRY TO CHEER PEOPLE

Many Newspapers Frankly Lachrymose, While Others Accuse Deserters of Treachery and Admit Germans Are Faced With New Task.

London, July 22.—German press comments upon the fighting on the western front are peculiarly interesting. Some of the journals are frankly lachrymose, while others undertake the uphill task of cheering up the disappointed German public.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung is angry and says there is no ground for concealing the fact "that in the ranks of the German troops were deserters who utilized their knowledge for base treachery to the fatherland."

"Severe Battle Impending." But the newspaper endeavors to reassure its readers by saying that the fighting is not only in the region of Rheims, but also on the Marne, the Germans are confronted by new tasks. It urges them not to let the small tasks made of their patience to give rise to all kinds of wrong conceptions.

In the Vossische Zeitung which is famous for its previous insistence that England should be beaten by her knees, Capt. von Saltsmann is allowed to say that the general prospects and the enemy's determination are such that he can only shake his head mournfully and hope for a settlement "between equals."

"It is," he declares, "the moment of reckoning," which has come, and he endeavors to comfort his readers by saying that this war "for the fatherland, freedom, honor and independence" can only be won if dark days strengthen the determination to hold out. "That is how it

W. J. Greavy, a District boy serving with Uncle Sam's forces in France, has the honor to be the first Frenchman soldier to enter German territory, the only bit of enemy soil held by the allies.

The territory, a strip across the northern part of Alsace, is said to be the most beautiful mountain region of France. The people, of French descent and speaking the French tongue, have suffered the woes of a conquered people since their homes passed into the hands of the enemy. They are still French in heart and soul. Over forty years of German rule has taught them nothing but hatred for their conquerors.

"Of his experience Greavy writes to his mother, Mrs. W. J. Greavy, of 312 E. street northeast. "I was on German territory for about three hours," he writes. "It is the only German soil held by the allies. It is a beautiful country, with lots of mountains. There are a good many small towns on them, and from a distance one wonders how they can hang on to the steep sides. It is a beautiful piece of land that is possible to cultivate has been plowed, and some of the farmers are hauling in their first crop of hay. I think it will be a good year for crops and fruit."

"Some of the places, two or three miles behind the lines, have wonderful farms, and they work them just as though there was no war going on. The greater part of the work is done by the women," Mr. Greavy states.

"It seems queer to see a mother and three small children leading a large wagon of hay, or to see a woman driving a plow with a little fellow of about eight or ten leading the oxen. I am a member of the Nineteenth Regiment Railway Engineers, and is doing detached duty with the general manager of roads in France, as automobile driver and mechanic. He landed in France last August.

WAR CONGRESS APPROPRIATES FIFTY BILLIONS

Two Sessions Will Reach That Figure, When Pending Bills Pass.

SHERLEY GIVES FACTS EXPENSES THIS YEAR TO BE 5 BILLION LESS THAN 30 BILLION ALLOWED.

Appropriations made by the two sessions of the War Congress have reached almost the \$50,000,000,000 mark. The amount appropriated by the first session, following the declaration of war, was \$18,979,174,946.

The total amount thus far appropriated by the present session, including authorizations for contracts which have to be met by appropriations at a later time, is \$39,791,241,774.67.

This does not include two bills passed by the House but not acted upon by the Senate, appropriating \$1,712,520.

The grand total of these appropriations is \$48,692,131,071.65.

Chairman Sherley, of the House Committee on Appropriations, made these figures public yesterday in sending to the House the totals of this year's allowances.

Expenses Less Than Allowed. He pointed out in his statement that the expenditures in the next fiscal year will not reach anything like the sum total of approximately \$50,000,000,000, which Congress has authorized. As the fiscal year, he says, the probability is that such expenditures will be at least \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 less than that amount.

The statement shows that of the total appropriations of \$48,692,131,071.65, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1918, there is an unexpended balance of \$5,319,815,020.44 and the end of the fiscal year 1919 is expected to show a still larger unexpended balance.

Mr. Sherley's statement of the appropriations and authorizations made by the present session is as follows:

Present Session.	
Agricultural appropriation act.	\$27,851,323.00
Army appropriation act.	12,085,113.93
Diplomatic and consular act.	7,707,126.00
Dist. of Columbia appropriation act.	15,046,708.00
Fortification appropriation act.	3,477,411,122.00
Interior appropriation act.	11,623,970.00
Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act.	9,507,363.50
Military Academy appropriation act.	1,500,000.00
Naval appropriation act.	1,007,000,000.00
Postoffice appropriation act.	22,000,000.00
River and harbor appropriation act.	37,702,341.00
Sundry civil appropriation act.	2,500,000.00
Sundry civil appropriation act.	2,500,000.00
Total regular acts.	\$22,851,323.00
Urgent deficiency appropriation act.	\$7,351,730.46
Additional urgent deficiency act.	\$0,700,000.00
General deficiency act.	1,013,486,300.74
Total deficiency acts.	\$8,053,216,437.10
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations, including \$60,000,000 interest on the public debt, \$15,811,000 for the sinking fund, and \$9,890,533.33 for the preparation and issuance of bonds.	\$94,107,306.36
Purchase of bonds under Federal Reserve Act.	300,000,000.00
Operations of railroads under Federal control and compensation to their owners.	500,000,000.00
War Finance Corporation and Capital Issues Committee.	500,000,000.00
Fourth Liberty Bond Act.	300,000,000.00
Increased compensation to certain postal employees during 1919.	25,000,000.00
Miscellaneous appropriations, including \$2,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors.	3,000,000.00
Total all other appropriations.	\$5,100,330,336.36
Grand total.	\$39,791,241,774.65

Perhaps Above Fifty Billions. The bill to stimulate agriculture and facilitate the distribution of agricultural products, and the bill to regulate ores, metals and minerals now pending in the Senate, were passed by the House, authorized by this Congress would be approximately \$52,000,000,000.

The agricultural appropriation act, which is first on the list, is not yet a law, the bill passed by Congress having been vetoed by the President on account of the \$240 wheat price section.

The bond issues authorized to date reach the total of \$22,000,000,000, of which the amount issued is \$9,378,785,800. Of the issue of \$2,000,000,000 war savings stamps, which was authorized, only \$307,032,391 have been issued.

It is estimated that, under existing law, approximately \$4,000,000,000 will be raised, exclusive of postal revenues, which will provide approximately \$350,000,000.

CROWN FOR DUKE.

Lithuanian Offers Sovereignty to Junker.

Stoppage of Offensive in Flanders Probable Consequence of Franco-American Drive at Marne.

ADVANCE STILL PROGRESSING

American Troops Have Pushed Six Miles Beyond Chateau Thierry and Are Still Pressing Toward Fere-en-Tardenois.

Paris, July 22.—Despite powerful German counter attacks fresh progress was made by the Franco-Americans today. They passed the heights east of La Croix and Griselles and pushed forward beyond Epieds, northeast of Mont St. Pere.

Between the Marne and Rheims they are holding Courton and Roi Woods. North of these positions the British scored a new advance, taking 200 prisoners and forty machine guns.

Heavy artillery combats raged north of the Ourcq and in the Champagne. Infantry fighting was not renewed in these sectors.

CROWN PRINCE CALLS FOR HELP.

With the French Army in France, July 22.—Frederick William, the German imperial crown prince, has been obliged to call for help from his cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

German divisions from the army in the north have been hurried down to protect the western flank of the defeated army which has been driven back over the Marne and ejected from Chateau Thierry by Franco-American troops.

The Bavarian crown prince is in chief command in Flanders. Should he honor in full the distress call of his Prussian cousin by rushing his reserves to the Champagne, his activities against the British in Flanders would be diminished or might even cease. In any event, should he send re-inforcements to Crown Prince Frederick William, he would be unable to hurl any fresh offensive from his front toward the Channel ports.

Roosevelt Declines To Run for Governor Of the Empire State

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced tonight in a telegram to Attorney General Lewis in Albany that he will not under any circumstances accept the nomination for the governorship of New York.

FUCH'S OBJECT FULLY GAINED, EXPERTS SAY

Going More Slowly, But Still Going.

Paris, July 22.—Going more slowly, but still going. That sums up the situation at the end of the fifth day of Foch's counter offensive. Six picked divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army made their appearance in the Aisne-Marne triangle today. The air in the Prussian throng has had to borrow from his Bavarian cousin. These fresh German troops have served to stiffen the defense along the flanks between Soissons and the region north of Chateau Thierry and between Rheims and the Marne. Ludendorff is employing Von Arnim's "pill box" use fence tactics of Somme battle fame. But still Foch's hammering keeps up, and new ground has been gained. Latest word from the Marne front tonight is that the French and Americans have pushed six miles beyond Chateau Thierry. Pushing on between Chateau Thierry and Rheims, they have captured a large number of prisoners and are pressing toward Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fere-en-Tardenois continues. Convergence with it is the Franco-American counter offensive against the center of the German flank in the Ourcq valley.

Hold Against Fierce Fire. South of the Ourcq they have debouched from the Neuilly St. Front positions and have established themselves on the heights of La Croix and Griselles. Their objective is the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road. North of the Ourcq the French and Americans held against terrific counter battery hammering the line Tigny-Billy-sur-Jurcy.

Between the Marne and Rheims the British, aided by the French, Italians and Americans, are locked in battle with fresh Teuton forces at the foot of the Montagne de Reims and in the Roi and Courton woods. They have made new bags of prisoners.

As for the total taken by the allies, no new figures are given today, but conservative estimates exceed the 25,000 mark.

Immediately around Soissons, which continues the pivot of the German right, the situation had been more or less stabilized by heavy Teuton reinforcements, but the very inability of the Crown Prince to break the Franco-American grip there is regarded here with great optimism, since as long as he continues to be unable to do so his position in that sector remains exceedingly precarious.

Deadlock Approached On Both Flanks.

Paris, July 22.—With desperate fury, the Germans today counter-attacked all along the triangular battle front between the Aisne and the Marne. On the flanks the situation late today seemed to approach a deadlock, but north of the Marne the French and Americans